

ON THE OCCURRENCE OF TWO SPECIES OF COLEOPTERA NEW TO MONTREAL.

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Platynus crenistriatus, Lec. I took a specimen of this interesting little beetle (fig. 1) here late in October, at the foot of a stump. It is not unlike in appearance certain small *Pterostichi*, but may be at once distinguished by having the elytral margin behind sinuate and simple, without the interruption and route fold usually seen in *Pterostichus*. It seems to me to be, in fact, one of those less specialized forms still exhibiting characters in common with some species of that genus. The form is convex, black and shining, with the elytral furrows deep and strongly punctured, feet and three basal joints of the antennæ bright yellow, the external margins of the elytra and edge of the prothorax

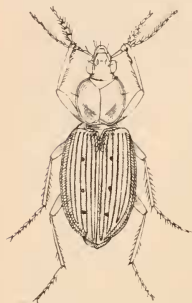


FIG. 1.

beneath piceo testaceous. Whether it is common elsewhere I know not, but it is the first specimen I have yet met with here. It seems of rather wide distribution, as the specimens from which Leconte originally drew up his description (New Species of Coleoptera, p. 9, 1863,) were obtained from Illinois.

I took with this an example of another singular *Platynus* not usually found here, and which Dr. Leconte has replaced under the old name under which it was described, namely, *Anchus pusillus*, Lec. Specimens are also in my collection from St. Jérôme, P. Q., and Northern Vermont.

Some time since I was handed, for identification, by one of the members, a little

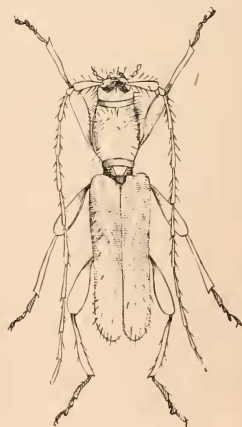


FIG. 2.

longicorn I did not at first know, but which on closer examination proves to be a specimen of *Gracilia minuta*, Fab. (Fig. 2.) My friend, Mr. Caulfield, who has very kindly placed all his specimens in my hands, states it was taken emerging from a barrel of some kind of dye, and it is probably introduced from Southern Europe. Superficially it resembles somewhat one of the *elytini* and, in fact, Schiödte placed it immediately after *elytus*. (Class. Cramb. Dan. Faun., Natur. Hist. Tidsskrift, 1864, S. 3. V. 2, p. 483.) But the slightly depressed elytra, corneous ligula, not finely granulate eyes, etc., would point to its being perhaps more properly placed in *Æme* of *cerambicini*. For the benefit of those who may not know it, and especially as it does not appear, so far as I am aware, to have been before recorded from Canada, it may be well briefly to describe it.

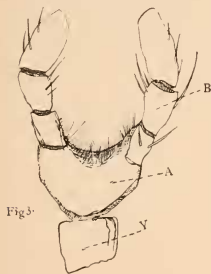


Fig 3.

The figure (2) it is hoped will convey some idea of its general form. It is of a uniform reddish brown, the legs being somewhat lighter, with rather sparse cinereous pubescence giving it a hoary appearance. The antennæ are ciliate and the head, thorax and elytra furnished with flying hairs. Rather variable in size, .18-.27 in. Leconte states (Jour. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila., 1850, pt. 1, p. 24) he could find no difference between his specimen and those from Europe. As somebody may have it under a different name, I will give the synonyms: *G. minuta*,

Fab. = *pygmaea*, Fab. = *fusca*, Hald.

Fig. 3 represents the labium (A) the ligula and paraglossæ being in this case confused and indistinct; B lateral palpi; Y basal membrane of labium.

Fig. 4 shows the mesonotum which is large, glabrous, margined at sides and covered with stridulating surface consisting of extremely fine transverse lines.

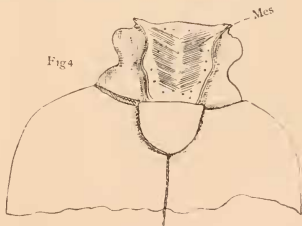


Fig 4